

Thorax short and broad, square, flat, densely gray pollinose on black ground, with distinct, close punctures which are not arranged in rows and bear only minute hairs, giving the mesonotum a bare appearance; the lateral setæ very short but stout; scutellum a little elongated, flat, punctured and concolorous with dorsum, with only one pair of apical setæ of noticeable size; pleuræ black, gray-pollinose except in the depressions above the front and hind coxæ; postnotum shining black; halteres yellow.

Abdomen subshining black above, indistinctly paler basally, opaque black below.

Legs including coxæ opaque black, the knees vaguely, the tibiæ except a broad, median ring on middle and hind ones, and all the tarsi yellow.

Wings subhyaline, veins blackish, the costal segment before the tip of second vein less than double the one beyond it.

Length 1.3 to 1.5 mm.

Thirteen specimens, both sexes: ten from Treesbank, Manitoba, May 6, 1916, including the type, a female; two Aweme, Manitoba, Sept. 12 and Oct. 13, 1916; one Estevan, Saskatchewan, May 20, 1916. All collected by Norman Criddle.

NEW HALICTINE BEES FROM CHILE.

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The Chilean bee-fauna is one of the most remarkable in the world, many of the species having a facies quite distinct from those of other parts of South America. Many species were long ago described by Spinola; others have been made known at intervals since, but there can be no doubt that very many remain to be discovered.

Agapostemon (Pseudagapostemon) xanthorhinus, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 7.5 mm.; anterior wing 5.5; bluish-green; clypeus (except two dots and narrow lateral margins), labrum and mandibles (except black basal spot and ferruginous apex) yellow; a yellow stripe across tubercles; legs bright yellow, with the coxæ, trochanters, anterior femora basally, middle and hind femora

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largely behind (but not apically), piceous; clypeus produced, but ordinary; sides of face with dense, appressed, very pale yellowish hair; front dull and granular; antennæ long, the scape and two following joints yellow, the others pale ferruginous, the flagellum more or less dusky above, especially at base; fourth antennal joint about as long as second and third together; mesothorax and scutellum densely punctured but shining, with thin, rather long, pale hair; basal area of metathorax covered with coarse, vermiform rugæ; tegulæ pale, with a yellow spot; wings hyaline, stigma pale ferruginous, nervures testaceous; first recurrent nervure joining second submarginal cell beyond the middle; hind legs not modified; abdomen closely punctured but shining, with thin hair, but no bands; apical segment pale reddish, emarginate; venter mainly yellow, hind margin of fourth segment broadly W-like,* the margins of the notch ferruginous.

Chile (E. C. Reed), U. S. Nat. Museum. Closely related to *A. citricarnis* (*Halictus citricarnis* Vachal), but that species differs by the somewhat greater size, the presence of yellow depressed hair on abdomen, the granular area of metathorax, the yellow antennæ, and the slightly emarginate fourth ventral segment. Also related to *A. paulista* (*Pseudagapostemon paulista* Schrott.), but differs in being smaller, with yellow mandibles. It has the clypeus yellow with two dots, as in *A. paulista*, not as in *A. nasua* (*Pseudagapostemon nasua* Schrott.). It does not seem advisable to regard *Pseudagapostemon* as more than a subgenus.

***Rhopalictus corinogaster chilöeensis*, subsp. n.**

♀.—Wings dusky, nervures pale fuscous; tegulæ black, anteriorly margined with testaceous; legs and antennæ darker; abdomen darker red, first segment black except the broad, apical margin.

Island of Chilöe, Dec., 1894. Collector unknown. Type in my collection.

***Rhopalictus callicladurus*, sp. n.**

♂.—Length about or nearly 9 mm.; head and thorax metallic green, with abundant white pubescence; labrum, mandibles and apex of clypeus pale testaceous; eyes deeply emarginate and

strongly converging below; antennæ very long, the rather swollen scape black; the flagellum ferruginous, dusky above, strongly crenulate; front, sides of thorax and metathorax blue-green, but face, mesothorax and scutellum yellowish green; mesothorax finely punctured but moderately shining; area of metathorax with radiating plicæ, more or less connected by cross-ridges; tegulæ pale testaceous; wings ample, hyaline, stigma and nervures sepia; first recurrent nervure joining second submarginal cell very near end; tibiæ and tarsi, and much of apical part of femora, bright ferruginous, but femora otherwise green; abdomen clavate, long and slender, first segment swollen dorsally; first segment practically black above, second and third very bright ferruginous, fourth and fifth deep metallic green with hind margin red, apex red.

Chile (*E. C. Reed*), U. S. Nat. Museum. Easily known by the peculiarly coloured abdomen, but nearest to *R. corinogaster* (Spinola).

***Rhopalictus melanocladus*, sp. n.**

♂.—Length about 8.5 mm.; head and thorax black, with white hair, the entirely dull and granular front, vertex, mesothorax and scutellum with a faint greenish tint; clypeus and labrum black, mandibles dark reddish beyond middle; eyes deeply marginate and strongly converging below; antennæ extremely long, black, the flagellum dark coffee-colour below, and strongly crenulate; area of metathorax strongly reticulate; tegulæ dark rufo-fuscous; wings brownish-hyaline, stigma and nervures dusky-ferruginous; second submarginal cell not very broad, receiving first recurrent nervure a short distance from its end; legs black, with the long tarsi; pale ferruginous; abdomen elongate, clavate, first segment swollen dorsally, but its apical part in a straight line with second (which is not true of *R. callicladurus*); abdomen black, with a very faint greenish tint, hind margins of segments obscurely reddish; apex pale ferruginous.

Chile (*E. C. Reed*), U. S. National Museum. Related to *R. chilensis* (Spin.), the type of the genus, but readily distinguished by the dark abdomen and the shape of the second submarginal cell.